

sources to document dates, not issues. In so doing, he missed an opportunity to provide a valuable contribution to the literature on this subject.

D.J.G.

*Diário da assembleia geral constituinte e legislativa do Imperio do Brasil, 1823.* Vol. I in two parts and Vol. II. By SENADO FEDERAL. Introduction by PEDRO CALMON. Brasília, 1973. Senado Federal Centro Gráfico. Facsimile. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 381; 383-744; 408; 29.

This paper-bound photographic reproduction of the journal of the primarily legislative General Assembly of 1823 was commissioned as part of the sesquicentennial celebration of Brazilian independence in 1972. Though the Assembly had been called prior to September of 1822, it was unable to meet until after the break with Portugal had been accomplished. Part of its task was thus to draft a constitution, but it was a later body that was to produce the Constitution of 1824. Thus, as its exhortative introduction points out, this is an important record. The addition of a list of the delegates, usually with some biographical information about the more renowned, is helpful; however, what made this record more accessible did not make it more tractable. The type is unclear and the printing is of uneven quality. The original index alphabetizes by first names and by the first words of topic titles; it does, however, include commission reports and a list of each deputy's proposals. The journal's usefulness would be greatly enhanced by the availability of material on the legislation that was in effect at the time and on the subsequent laws and decrees that were passed and implemented. These tend to be found in graduate libraries, for which this item can be recommended.

Austin, Texas

DAVID PARKER

*Tradicionalismo e contra-revolução. O pensamento e a acção de José da Gama e Castro.* By LUÍS MANUEL REIS TORGAL. Coimbra, 1973. Universidade de Coimbra. Appendices. Index. Pp. xvii, 353. Paper.

Gama e Castro followed Dom Miguel into exile on December 19, 1834, and successively directed the anti-Liberal and pro-Absolutist offensive from Italy, Rio de Janeiro, and Paris. His *O novo príncipe ou o espírito dos governos monárquicos* (Rio de Janeiro, 1841) is the last great treatise in Portuguese on political absolutism.

Liberalism was his *bête noir*, and he saw the day when the new system would be superseded by absolute monarchies, even in the United States and in Brazil. For him absolute monarchy was the only possible form of good government in the Western world. He believed that history was a grand Natural Process that unfolded in harmony with immutable Divine Laws, and changes that took place within the context of the Divine Plan were to be welcomed. He castigated the French Revolution precisely because it had not respected the evolutionary process but attempted instead to force the world to move in leaps and bounds.

It is important to have this view of the Counter-Revolution in Portugal (ineffectual though it was on the practical level), and the pity is that Torgal, too

concerned with scholarly minutiae, did not place his man within the larger world of the anti-Liberal movement. This thoroughly researched book is bound to remain the authoritative study on what one might with propriety call the Portuguese Edmund Burke.

The Catholic University of America

MANOEL CARDOZO

*Precusores de la revolución agraria en México: Las obras de Wistano Luis Orozco y Andrés Molina Enríquez.* By JAMES L. HAMON and STEPHEN R. NIBLO. Translated by OMAR COSTA ACOSTA. Mexico City, 1975. Sep/Setentas. Tables. Pp. 183. Paper.

Through an analysis of published writings, the authors examine the agrarian suppositions of Wistano Luis Orozco and Andrés Molina Enríquez and provide brief sketches of the agrarian views of Francisco Madero, Toribio Esquivel Obregón, Alberto García Granados, Oscar Braniff, Lauro Viadas, Pastor Rouaix, Gustavo Durán, Rómulo Escobar, and Luis Cabrera. They conclude that in spite of some original and provocative ideas, the social movement unleashed in 1910 did not have a firm, well-articulated foundation upon which to construct a new agrarian society. The agrarian precursors placed too much faith in technological innovations (such as irrigation and mechanization) not fully understanding that technology without a fundamental change in landowning patterns, would simply widen the breach between rich and poor.

This volume constitutes a useful compendium of agrarian thought and a handy starting point for those who wish to pursue the topic in greater depth.

M.C.M.

*Historia da força aérea brasileira.* By NELSON FREIRE LAVENERE-WANDERLEY. Rio de Janeiro, 1975. Editoria Gráfica Brasileira Ltda. Illustrations. Maps. Index. Pp. 384. Paper.

A more accurate title for this work might be "The History of Military Aviation in Brazil" since FAB (the Brazilian Air Force) is not dealt with until chapter sixteen. Government records were the major source of information with references to published works numbering less than a dozen. The index is entirely onomastic. The book has a decidedly technical caste to it with emphasis on matters such as government decrees and regulations, models and characteristics of aircraft, insignia, decorations, uniforms and lists of graduating classes of schools of military aviation. With the notable exception of the communist uprisings of 1935, the author carefully avoids anything connoting political passion. The 1964 upheaval is not even mentioned. One does, however, get an appreciation for some of the key personages of Brazilian aviation such as Lieutenant Ricardo Kirk, Brigadier Eduardo Gomes, and Santos Dumont. Also quite evident are the numerous ways in which military aviation in Brazil has exceeded the bounds of military matters strictly defined in its service to the country by carrying the mail, servicing remote areas, and so forth. Within the limits the author set for himself, the book is thorough and logically constructed.

Texas Technological University

ROBERT HAYES